Virginia delegation, Senators Cristenden and Douglas, and Mesers. Millson, Boteler, and Harris, of Virginia, of the House, have united in a letter to Hon. James Barboor, of the Virginia Legislature, giving assurances that the prospect of a peaceful ant satisfactory settlement of troubles is better than at any previous time, and

that the prospect of a parameter of trout less is better than at any previous time, and ment of trout less is better than at any previous time, and houly brightening.

Robert E. Scott, of Virginia, whose name is mentioned in connect a with Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, we contle floor of the House to-tay, li-tening with a sparameter as is fac ion, to the speech of Governor Gilmer. There is authority for stating that mean Republican members of Congress are in favor of Mr. Greeley to supply the place of Mr. Seward in the Senate.

Mr. Sherman made an unsuccessful attempt in the House to-they to extend the morning hour, for the purpose of introducing the Kanssa tall. It will be presented on Monday, and passed with the Senate amendment.

Tre Senate special Tariff Committee had a protract The Senate special Tabili Committee and a protrict meeting to-day, and made considerable progress with the bill under consideration. They will probably adopt Mr. Morrill's bill, with important modifications. Senators Hunter and Gwin, who were on this committee, did not neet with the other members; Messre. Simmors, Bigler and C. llamer having notified them that they would oppose any measure brought forward by them. The committees wash on Manday.

they would oppose any measure brought forward by them. The committee meet again on Monday.

S. nator Cameron left here it is morning for Philadelphia. Those who have recently witted Springfield assert that Mr. Lincoln will not permit Mr. Cameron to be overruled by the factions opposing bin in Pensylvania and clear here.

and elsewhere.

The Boston Committee are dining out to-day. The Boston Committee are during out intelligence The Government to-day received intelligence the resignation of the United States Marshal of No.

A special Sergeant-at-Arms has been despatched to New-York, by order of the Special Committee on the Abstraction of Indian Bodes, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of R. W. Latham of New-York.

York.

At the request of Captain Armstrong, the Secretary of the Navy will order a Court of Inquiry on the circumstances attending that officer a surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard.

Ex-Senator Yuke has chartered a schooner on which

to return to Florida with his family and goods. It will be a matter of curiosity what flag she will sail under and what port she will enter and clear from in Florida. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

The following-named representatives have signed for. Montgomery's propositin that the members of Congress resign and arrangements be made for the election of their successors to meet on the 224 of February, in order that they, free's from the people, may adjust the political difficulties.

Mesca Montgomery and Forence of Pennsylvania, Clemens, Bocock, Martin, Carrett, Jenkin, Edmonasch and Dejarmette of Virginia, Wight and Avery of Transesser, Riggs of New-Jersey, Taylor of Local-iam Davis, Nibers, Edman and English of Indians, Burnett and Stevenson of Kentucky, Saith of North Carolina, Victible of Departer, Larabse, Wicousin; Scott of California, Nickles of New-York, Craig and Anthesson of Missouri, Simms, Brown, Peyton, and Stevenson of Kentucky. Hughes and Kunkel of Maryland; Fouks, Logan, and McClonanc of Illinois. The last named because it will facilitate a just settlement. Senstors Simmons and Bigler of the Select Commit-

tee on the Tariff were engaged together nearly all of Saturday on that subject.

The President will probably to morrow transmit to

the Free decit will probably to morrow transmit to tion with ex-President Tyler's visit, and commend them to favorable consideration.

It is ascerts fined from a regulate source that the Gov-

A is ascerteined from a reciable source that the Govarament has no information leading to the belief that
Ergland will recognize the Southern Confederacy.
Ex-President Tyler will leave Washington to-morrow to return by the 4th of February.
There was much private consultation yesterday and
to-day among proude cut gendemen relative to an adjustment, and there was a vigorous outside influence in
the same direction.

Mr. Lincoln's Departure for Wash ington.

SPRINGFIBLD, Jan. 27, 1861. It is now positively settled that Mr. Lincoln will de part for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence via Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature; thence be will proceed, probably, by way of Circinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffido, and Albany. From Albany, he intends to mak : for Harrisburg direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capital; but a tour to New-York and Philadelphia is not impossible.

Arrangements for special trains all the way through are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days. The Presidential family will start a few days ofter Mr. Lincolu's departure, under the protection of some friends, so as to reach Washington simultaneously

with him. Place seekers will consult their own intercets by ab staining henceforth from both personal and epistolary applications for offices. The President elect desires the atmost privicy during the remainder of his stay,

Union Meeting at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND Me., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861. An immense Union mass meeting was held at the City Hall here this evening. Exact Shepley, ex-Chief Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties.

Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously that the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befull the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint, respecting the affairs of other States, not coming within the jurisdiction of the United States; that we derive to perform natificially all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country and expect others to do the

That no State has a right to secede; that for ible op That no State has a right to secede: that for the op-position of Constitutional law is criainal, and mus-n est our disapprobation and resistance; that it is the duty of the Government to cause the forts and other public property to be protected, the revenue laws en-forced, and his State should be ready to aid the Govforcid, and his State should be ready to aid the Government; that it is our duty and purpose to cultivate a friendly spirit toward all our countrymen; that we will tender every smeable measure of concilition to meatibe present difficulties, and give the most favorable present ention to every favorable proposition from any section of our country, and that it is expedient to repeal the distribution of the most favorable proposition from any section of our country, and that it is expedient to repeal the distribution and the most favorable proposition are most favorable proposition and the most favorable pro

There was great enthusiosm provailing, and the mesting was represented by all parties.

Delegates to the Democratic State

Belegates to the Democratic State
Convention.

Batavia, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.
The following gentlemen were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention:
Givene County—Heman J., Reffield, Dean Richmord, Daniel W. Tomilisson, and C. Fitch Bissel.
Wisoming County—John B. Skinner, F. P. Skinner, John B. Fulsom, John A. McElwaine, and F. Carrier.
Oswiego, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.
The Hon. Wm. Deer, who wrote a letter strongly advocating coercion toward Southern or Northera rebels against the Union, was to-day elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention for the First Assembly District.

Revolutionary Musket Presentation

The presentation of the revolutionary masket bequesthed by the late Theodore Parker to the Commonwealth, took place to day at the State House. The members of both Houses were in attendance, and also a large number of citizens. The masket, with its accountements, is an old King's arm, and was taken by the late Capt. Parker from a wo inded British soldier during the retreat of the British force from Concord and Lexington. Gov. Andrew, in an impressive and and Lexington. Gov. Andrew, in an impressive and cloquent speech, presented the weapon, which will be placed in the State Chamber with the other revolution-

Important Assignment.

A special dispatch from Independence to The Republican says, for the week past Mes-rs. Waddelt, Majors, Jones, and others, representatives of their different first, have been here making an adjustment of their fister, which have been been been making an adjustment of their fister. affair, which has resulted in the assignment to Mesers. Fetris, Ewing, Street, and Allen, St. Louis, for the jurgose of se uring home cre thore and indorsers. Assess available and otherwise amount to \$1,503,000: habilities unknown. Mr. Majors has given up even his ousehold furniture.

Loss of the Steamer Melrose. The steamer Melrose, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, such near Uriontown, Ky., yesterday. The loss on the bout is \$15,000, and on the cargo 40,000; mostly insured.

Fire-Four Children Burned.
Cuicado, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1861.

A fire at Monomonee, Wisconsin, destroyed the cuse of William Castigan, Postmaster of that village.

Our of his children, aged from four to ten yours, per-

XXXVIII CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution that the Select Council ce of Five, appointed on the 7th i.st., to inquire whether any secret organization howild to the United States exists in the District of Columnia difference any officer or employee of the City of Washington, or efficer or employee of the Pederal Government in the Executive or Judicial Departments thereof was concented the city.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky)—I desire to know, and Mr. BURNETT (Dem. Ky)—I desire to know, and it is certainly doe to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection on the City of Washington and the Federal Government, and ought not to be entertained tailess the gentleman from Pennsylvania entertained to lies the gentleman from Pennsylvania states on his responsibility there is each a conspiracy. As for mays lf, I don't believe in any such constitucy. I don't believe any purpose is contemplated by the chizens of this District or the adjoining States of making any formy or mid on this city, or interfering with the peaceful transparation of the President of the goalle-may be the goalle-may be the president of the goalle-may be the president of the goalle-may be the goalle-may be

inen's ct cice.

It does seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentlemsu from Peausylvania, before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriorism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A more the Dithict to the Federal Government. A more ni-erable, contemptible mode of engencering bad feeling, and making excitement, worse than there is now, could not be introduced.

Mr. GROW (kep., Pa.) I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was some thing to base it on.

Mr. COX (Dean., O.) Is the debate in order?

The SULAKLE-Loid, no makes and other in the production of the prod

The SP P.AKELE—I did not understand the gentleman from Kennucky as objecting to the resolution. If se did, the debate is not in order.

Mr. BRANCH—I will object to the resolution until rec the Carleman of the Select Committee (Mr. Hower of Mi.h.) in his sent.

Mr. Gh(UW—I spoke to the Chairman yesterday, the suith his sent.

Mr. Ghow—I spoke to the Chairman yesterday, and it mat with his sanction. I have reason to believe there was such a design entertained by some persons in the coupleyment of the Government. To what extent it has gone I don't know. For that reason I cher'd the resolution. It gentiemen on the other side don't want to investigate the subject they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is Mr. BUKNEIT-I have not objected to the resolu-

tion. It the member says there is reason for investiga-tion, he shall have an investigation as thorough as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the re-mark that objection would afford evidence of the exist-

hark that discriments would allow a valence of the exceeded of the conspirincy.

Mr. GROW—I demand the previous question.

Mr. MAYNALD (S. Am., Telm.)—I claim the right to say a worst personsily to sayself.

Mr. GROW—I ought to have said the gentleman from lemaces yesterday afternoon objected to the resolution because of the fewness of the members then

Tie SPEAKER-The questi n is now on the adop Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.)-I object to the resolu

Cries from the Republican side, "Too late." Cries from the Republican side, "Too late."

Mr. KUNKIL—I announce a my intention to object to it long since. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania indulged in some ren arks reflecting on this side of the Hones, find as he derires some one to take the responsibility of objecting to this miserable imposition or reection on the people of Maryland, there is one here to

tection on the people of sharyland, there is one debect, and I am he.

Mr. GROW-I called the previous question.

Mr. BRANCH-I said I would object until the Chairman came in, but I have since been informed that the recountin was agreeable to into.

Mr. KUNKEL-I have my rights on this floor, and they cannot artitrarily be taken from me by any min. I have a right to object to the resolution, under the role as soon as I get the resegnition of the Speaker. I will never reliaquish my rights. I repeat my objection. The SPEAKER said he would not attempt to de-

prive the gentleman of any right, but the gentlem at from Pennsylvania demanded the previous question before the gentleman from Maryland was recognized KUNKEL-I was on the floor.

The SPLAKER—But the gentleman was not recog-

Mr. KUNKEL-I am aware that the gentleman to occuries the chair is not well disposed toward me

at any time.

Calls from the Republican side to order.

Mr. CRAIGE (Dem., N. C.) wanted to

meadment.

Mr. GEOW—I have demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRAIGE, maid much confusion, indicated his mendment that the Committee further inquire by that authority troops were stationed on the southern ide of the Capitel. Was is to control the proceedings. seat the point of the bayonet and the mouth

cannon? The resolution was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS (Dem., Term.) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the Legislature of New-York, concluding with the following:
Whenever the authorizing of the latter State send a mittage force to the South for purposes of coercion, the people of rest nessee will units with the South to resist such invasion at all beautiful.

To e resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to

e printed.
The SPEAKER hald before the House a message from the President, recording, with his objections, the bill for the relief of Hockaday and Leggat. Among other things, the President says the till which was passed at the last receion, but which he had not time to examine the till now vetoed appropriated twenty thousand additional, or \$59,576. The bill involves important principles which, if recognized, will take large sums out of

Mr. BURNETT advocated the bill. He did not care w much was required for the payment of the claim

it was right. Mr. ALLEY (R. p., Mass.) said this bill was in relation to unit service, and no subject ever excited more discussion or investigation than this one. The veto was a most extrao dinary proceeding on the part of the President, though the President had exercised an unquerionad constitutional right, if he thought the bill was wrong. But there were strong legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropriated. The veto should not be sustained.

Mr. BRANCH sustained the President in thus per-Mr. CRAIG (Dem., Mo.) and other gentlemen, made

Mr. CRAIG (Dem., Mo.) and other gentlemen, made remarks on the satij et.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, not withstanding the objections of the President, and it was negatived 81 against 67—not two-thirds, as required by the Constitution in such cases.

The linear esame of the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CLARK (Dem., 30.) sp-ke. He set out by declaring we are in the midst of revolution. He traced the history of the Slavery agitation—which commenced at the time Aliesoni was nomitted into the Union—and referred to the several compromises which had temporarily restored peace; but since the Republican party had been formed the country had been disquieted, and the evils resulting from agitation on the question have commanded, and now it depends on that party to say whether the Government shall endare and the Union be preserved. State after State has withdrawn from the Confederacy, and these vacant seats speak with an cloquence commanding the attention of all parties. the Confederacy, and these vacant exits speak with an cloquence commanying the attention of all parties. The South never attempted to take from the North any constitutional rights in the Territories or affecting property or personal liberty. He defied the proof. He spoke of the aggressions of the North on the South, including the Personal Liberty bills, of the organizations to sterl haves and prevent their recapture. Southern soil, too, had been invaded, and efforts made to create service insurrection, with all its attendant horrors. Besides, Mr. Lincoln was opposed to the exclusion of negroes from the polic, and had expressed an opinion that "the Union could not stand hall slave and half tree"

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) said Mr. Line de Mr. CLAKK replied it was frand in the remarks he

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the gentleman was

mistasen.

Mr. CLARK said he would incorporate the extract in his remarks, and afterward expressed the belief that the Crittenden compromise would give pen e to the country, and naked, why will not the Republicans sub-

mit this to the recule?

Mr. HOARD kep., N. Y.) inquired if the States did not agree to that proposition, would be remain in the CLARK replied that he would submit it as

but. CLARK replied that he would submit it as a but is of compromite. He and Missouri were in favor of remaining in the Union so long as they could remain with honor and safety, but he would tell him that we must have our constitutional rights on terms of equality in all departments of the Government. We will remain with no people nor in any Government as infections.

Mr. HOARD-Then you will assert your constitu-

Mr. HOARD—Then you will assert your constitutional rights in a constitutional way.

Mr. ClARK replied that he would first exhaust all
constitutional means; but he would tell the Republicans that unless something was speedly done to restore peace, and give the Border States guaranties of
their constitutional rights, the Union cannot he preserved; and they will go where they can find their
interests better protected. He hoped, however, that
they would be spared from such a necessity.

Mr. GILMER (S. Am., N. C.) said a desperate
struggle was now going on in all the Southern States

to conserment that which South Carolina now avowed the had he dat heart for the last thirty or forty years. When he was a boy the doctrine of nullifleation was presched in that State. It was doclared to be a pouce full remedy, the only remedy by which the differences which the cashed between that State and the General Government could be set led, and by which the Union could be saved; but when that doctrine was crushed out by Gen. Jackson, the next resource was secession, and, in order to give some little plausibility to it, it was said to be of a most personal character. Nullification could never have many friends, and se ession weeks have but very few friends were it not for that was what they said. But when he reminded them of what he had read as the dispatch of a Senator from the other branch of Congress, and that what the gentleman had said was but a sample of what was preached over the Senth in every direction, they would see the notify of giving this pledge to the people of the South, who were space afrailly kept in error of their views by false representations. From these misrepresentations, read low-ly and uncessingly circulated, the people of the South, unjustly, he confered, but homestry, believed that the Republican party did intend to invarie and overthrow Slavery in the South. If the North, in a solemn manner, and by vote, agree to make this amendment to the Constitution, they will get rid of those fire-caters and disministation, they will get rid of those fire-caters and disminishes who have so long distracted the country. They said that they had elected their President according to the forms of the Constitution. He admitted it; and they tall wooder and surprise that this being the case, the South would suppose they were going to do anything amon situational. But if they reversed the picture this supplies night be somewhat lessened, particularly when they remembered the pains that were taken to nier present them. Supposing the Slave States were chalter and the Free States but fifteen, and the Slave was what they said. But when he reminded them of words have but very few friends were it not for that eccey do trine, the fruitful and seductive recommend cecoy doctrine, the fruitful and seluctive recommendation which was attached to it, that it was peaceful in character. He would come to the listory of events within the last twelve months to the three when the Democratic party, which had been by ken up by the Nullibers and secosors at Charleston and Paltimore. Their nulliling friends on that occasion relied upon the action they night take in a separate Convention, with it was raid contained many product and particular men. They did not then held out the idea that the election of Lincoln would be interested for irrenting the Government. They that occasion relied upon the action they might take in a separate Convention, which it was raid contained many product and particula men. They did not then held out the later that the election of Lincola would be a just cause for cisrupting the Government. They tide out the fact that they had make a Union comination, and placed at the bead of their it ket Union-laving had a design to disrupt the Government in case they were calculated, and in case Lincola was elected, there is not almost universally and generally througned the South denied the charge most manually. The near who controlled that party—the mea who were first on the Breckinnidge theket and who were first on the Breckinnidge theket and who we hard that rullification was peaceful and exterior was a proper and peaceful remedy—where were they now? They were scattered everywhere over the Econierin Susice, deing all they could to destroy the Government and break up the Union. What was the course being now pursued? Were they piving it time for trought and con-ideration? No, but with they found State after State going out of the Confederacy, they still found men in usposed to left to county have an four to do what it should do in this cross. While the full States were calling for convestions, what did they see? They found that dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for refer to men, but dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for refer to men, but dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for refer to made such that made such they were now action. Which declared that the Republicans were determined to preciping edition; and the secon, equally following the South, and inadiy to abolish Slavery in the such season, equally destructive, was, that this was the only was to be construction was only part and parcel of that fruit our extraction was only part and parcel of that fruit our extraction of the free public mind in the South was to be lufted for a time, until they were prec when they remembered the pains that were taken to nair present them. Supposing the Slave States were tableten and the Free States but fifteen, and the Slave States had got possession of the Government, with a sportice in the House and in the Senate, and that they laid conventions and declared that there should be no none Free States, would they not consider all the as threatening to them, and take measures to pro-vice against the dangers which would then be this as threatening to them, and take measures to provice against the dangers which would thus be manifested as likely to come upon them? And when to this threatening telegraphic dispatches were sent all over the North from Senators and others, he thought that the North would do the very thing the South was doing to-day. As he said before, seal and climate would settle the question of Silvery is the Terrirories, if they had even the Wilmot true ben injure, and therefore he could not tello but before, seal and climate would settle the question of Shaver, in the Terriories, if they had even the Wilmot Flor he in force, and therefore he could not help but the he had to he he he had the wish a terribly small thing which thus kept the jeeple by the ears. Indeed, if the men North and South booked at it in a good-humored light, they would settle it all in a single hour. The Territorial question had assumed its present magnified attitude by the reports and designs of partisans, whose object was to inflame, through mistepresentations, the men of the South, so that they might carry outtheir own ambitious projects, which all depended for successon dismoin and civil war. Mr. Gilmer then referred to the Dred Scott crease in from which a great deal of rancor and mister presentation had arisen, but which appealed to insir respect as the decision of the highest tributal in the hand. He went on to say that it was not in the spirit actuating the men of the present day the early fathers the Republic not questicus on with they differed, and if men were but like them this question would be settled without the loss of a dinner. [Laughter.] Once more he begged of the gentlemen of the North to stake hands with it che Southern brethren on this question. But should they refore, then in the day of strife and discording civil war be would know his dety, and where day called him there he would be found. It was his solemn of in that in those days the men who how were a inguilt trey could to wret the sword of the Southern who were daing all in their power to provoke blooded of and configuration, and general destruction—those who were doing all in their power to provoke blood sled, and confingration, and general destruction—those net, when the day of lighting came, if come it must was to be lulied for a time, until they were prespirated it to a ci il war and a disruption of the Union. But whe the separation of the fitteen Slave States from the ci, bleen Free States the proper mode to be pursued to recure a reconstruction of the Government? There was a purpose and design in all this; but he continued to assure that that if the people of the border States could be assured that the object of these men who were hurrying the South into extremes was to break up the Union, they would shudder with horror at the very idea, as the men who voted for Brockinsings would at the knowledge of the troth, had they been told, as they ought to have been told, that the men who put Mr. Breckinsidge in nomination intended to break up the Union it they failed. They would have shuddered at the idea of assisting in such a work. The forest farners and mechasis and traders of the South woulds a under if they were told that if a no ement, represented to the mas one Litends. would keep alod from the scenes of danger and of dath, in dahe nen who would have to bear the brant of the battle, both is their persons and in sacrifice of trein property—the men who would take the rank and file on both rider—would be the honest farmers and nechatics and traders, whose minds were wrought to farmy by the vile misrepresentations of the areto ferral by the vile inisrepresentations of the arceletis. It these things go on unchecked, then civil war is invitable. Then prepare to see your country haid waste, all the channels of communication and trade broken up, their shipping destroyed as at their commerce ruined, their fields drenched with tood, and their homes desolated. Then would wives and nothers and sisters reposchfully ask them, why it and noters and elaters reponentially less them, way in was key had done nothing to ward off the calculates of the late? Why did they not say something, when they had the expertunity, that would have averted those terrible exis? In those days the remembrance of what they might have done to save their country from this raturnalia of horrors will come to to-ment them, and them a barvest of punishment will be in that traders of the South weaks a under if they were told that the non-enent, represented to them as one latend-of-fir the purpose of sero log Southern rights under a reconstruction of the Government, was, in fact, designed by the men of the Bultimore platform to dissever the Union and break up the Government. The near of the South would should at the great mistake they and made in voting in compliance with those secsionists and disministrate. They might as well hope to jut together the delicate machinery of a watch, after it and teen broken into atoms by the heavy to be a leave of a stade-chammer, as to hope for a recomthem, and then a harvest of pumisiment with or in the retrieffection. His would ask them while there was set time, would they, on a mere abstraction, the surferness of which could do them so harm, precipit the rain on the country I his begged gendlemen to take these things to tent, and orier this basis of concillation to their brettren of the South. He would not envy the seelings of men. North or South, who would after it find teen broken into atoms by the heavy stokes of a sindge-hummer, as to hope for a recon-struction of this Government and Union, after a vir-tual separation. He would have Vi gi in North Ca-clina, Tennessee, and the other border States, to re-member what these Breckinridgers and told them be-fore the election, and what these mee bad since done, as that they might fully an derstand in time what was maint by reconstruction of the Government. He would say to im Northern friends, in the face of these tilins, that they had it in their power, at this time, in the dread hour of impending calamity upon them, here now in this Congress, not unite heart and hand to settle this terrible controversy by yielding the Southern nind would so on, and it would never rest till the ion was trrevocably broking the Missouri Comproud

Mr ALLEY (Rej., Mars.) said that he had always believed until new that the Government would neve the overthrown. His faith in the wisdom of an apprecluded the idea that a Union of such inestimable value, especially to that section widen threatened its destruction, and whose interests above all ofters this Union alone could protect and preserve, would be destroyed. History furnishes no parallel to such political valcide. But we must dear the best section were investigate and as in the spirit would say to his Northern friends, he the face of these things, that they had it in their power, without the surrender of an lots of a single principle, to crush out these men and twire teachings in an hoar. They had it in their power, by a single act in that House, to crush forever these whom they correleved their encaies, and the chemase of this Government—this great and glarious country. Let them but give the country the assurance that they are willing to meet the extractice of the moment, and that they are willing to meet the excession leaders to the tough it was not because the section leaders to the tough that they are considered the Critical and propositions of any great value. The South that they are to be the counter of the section in the proposition of any great value. The south match to hope to the found its device of the counter of the sections, and while it would that they are to be and not have the proposition to both sections, and while it would that they are to be and not have the proposition of any great value. The found had not be the sections, and while it would that they are to be and not have the present. He jor appear the found in the counter of the sections of the sections of any great value. The found had not been everything to lose and not any the found of the south making issue upon them, believing that the work would never ingested the tree could assure them that the work of indiaming the bouthern united would so on, and it would never the found of the South, he and not the proposition of the south making issue upon the more than the found of the south making issue upon the counter of the south making issue and an interest with the interest and preserve would be destroyed. History turnishes no interests the such that they were man dear the such principles and an interest with the such counters the such proposition of the such principles and the such proposition of the such principles and the such proposition of the such proposition of the such proposition of the such principles and th the work of indening the cut. The trade of the South, he said, and it would never been over-a insied, and he proved by statistics to appropriate the they better off with the common like the common the common like the commo is would be in the Coron with them, unless their in-terest could harmonize. The addition, the trade from Calaca, and from Central America and Mexico, would would in fact yield no principle. There was not a man in the Frome who would put his hand on his breast and say that he believed that the concession would nake one Slave State more or less, or the Free States one more or less. Let them do this, and the quertien would be actiled forever, and those disministists who were still among them would go neare, weeping and waiting and gnorting their teets, at the downfall or all their cheriched nopes and am i has designs. It was open the principle resignized by Southern man, that Slavery should not exist. Kamsae, it takes North of the line of 36, that the Republicant party had triantled—sprin is be which no man to the tan conjensate fourfold all the loss we should by dishished trade with the South. He so this by dishished trade with the South. He could act composal e nor give any more guaranty to sharry, let the consequences be what they might. Nothing would tend to preserve the Union so much as firm tess and adherence to principle on the part of the North. The North stood where the great men of the North. The North stood where the great men of the South had always stood upon the question of Slavity, until a very recent period. That because the South had changed was no reason why the North should be appropriate density of Slavity until a been pleasing and forgiving, while the South had been pleasing and forgiving, while the South had been aggressive to procription. The North had been pleasing and forgiving. While the South had been after the desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, but they would be degenerate rots of most worthy sires if they consequed to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. The South, he sale, had had presession of the National ern nate, that Shavery should not exist to Kansas, it being North of the line of 50 %, that the Kapabi in any had triamphed—a primit, he which no man to the Soft works to dry galaxy. Up his they had elected their President, and had got into power. The have of charace, of soil and products in, would settle the question of Shavery without their interference, and he would therefore ask them, in the name of peace, it the mane and for the sake of all those blessings which had enriched them, and had made the country great had projectors, in the name and for the sake of preserving the thermals of liberty to the greatest people on earth, that they would adopt this compromise, and defeat the hojes of these dismining asjirants. By so doing they would save the country from bankruptcy and rain, and contign to esertal intumy those who were anxious for the dimemberment of the Union. Less them do this, let them be advised by one who lived in the beart of the South, and they would preserve the country, and bequeate it to millions yet unborn, and who would in after times bless them for the act—the blessings of the freet and notices go cerament on the South, he sele, had had possession of the National had not opened a large share of the offices and emolunicate, and received the lion's share of appropriations. He said the North had paid for many years tions. He said the North had paid for many years are than three-loarths of the revenue, and most of it that teen spent for the benefit of the South. He said its South, in its architrary exercise of power and its propagateism, had a paradel in the reign of James II., who was a propagateist of the Roman Catholic religion, and to retree that interest, he abused his power are vich ted the Constitution, and was driven into calle as a reverse for the tyranny. So it was with the Share Fower—it may been driven into easile, he trusted, a return here as that of James II. He visuleased Magnetic Constitution and the constitution as that of James II. country, and bequeate it to millions yet unborn, and who would in after three bless them for the act—the blessings of the freest and nobless government on the fine of the certh. Would they tell aim tank Congress could make Slavery to North or South? Just as much as could Congress at the present moment pass a law to forbid the rapid waters of the Mieskeshipi nowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It was only when a ferritory was passing from its Territorial condition and chalating admit ion as a Smie that Congress could, by the desire of the people the meetice, step in and any test Slavery is ould or seetle not exist in that new State; but to allow slaves to go into the Territories would not make a ringle Slave State more or less. He was anxious for

as returnies as that of James II. He vindicated Massachusetts, and said she would be true to all her constitutional obligations. Her fidelity to the Union was but the record of her history. He vindicates her Gover-tor, and said that Massachusetts had had twenty-me Governors since 1765—all of them able and disting griets — most of them enfinent, and some of them il-lastracte, and in everything that constituted true great

a petry, teiring abstraction.

Mr. Gilmer was warmly applauded by the Republican men lers sites he had closed.

Mr. ALLEY (Reg., Macs.) said that he had always

case! a ind and character, not one among then all war superior to John A. Andrew. He had faith in the wirden and patriories of the American people, and it they were true to their convictions, they had a fit-ure a out repetal, a mission most important, and a de-

Ar I al Ok (Dem., Va.) obtained the floor.

Indersement of U. S. Treasury Notes

The welcome to go into the Territories would not make a ringle Nave State more or less. He was an around for the morphism of the Crittenden resolutions, not be an enterthoogst them been, but because they would be acceptable to the people of the South. Give the proper than the Border States propositions, or the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. Let them work together on this point five man who loved the country, and who desired the propositions, and the loved the country and who desired the propositions, and he would not give a snap of his fin-Bostos, Jan. 27, 1861.

In the Senate on Saturday the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a till authorizing the indoresure to by the State, of National Treasury notes to the surplus revenue deposits with her in 1886-57, amounting to \$1,360,000. The order was present by a large majority.

Atout four increas of snow fell here hast night, and the weather to day has been clear and mind with skighing never better. petrity of the Union. He had carefully weighed these preportions, and he would not give a sump of his fluctor for distinctions that he could not observe between them. In its own judgment, he conceived the propositions of the Committee of Thirty Three were the best of the whole, insenanch as they show a disposition on the part of the Northern genulemen of conclusion and compromise which he had not expected from them.

Departure of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27, 1861.
The steamship Canadian suited at 10 o'clock this narring, being detained till that hour by the non-arrival of the Canada math.

A CLERICAL TURNCOAT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

the part of the North he had not expected from them. The only question of real importance which had agitated the South was in connection with the fear they had been taught to entertain, that the North at sometime or other designed to interfere with Slavery in the south. A constitutional place had been proposed to quict the nind of the South on this point. Let that sleep be given. Let there be a perpetual bond against the interference with Slavery in the South, and that said amenda cut rhalf never be altered or amended unless by corsert of all the Sautes of the Union, and then he could say to his people that their apprehensions as to the people of the North interfering with them were removed forever; and this wouth allay those feethers that had been engendered in their minds, and bring than back to the feetings of friendship and S a: As The Express has volunteered to become the organ of Rabbi Raphael, the apostle of Slavery, it works he well for that paper to inform its readers when and why the Rabbi changed his opinions, as I find, on referring to the reports of former sectnosis, that on Tranks; iving day last year (November, 1859) he delivered at large Aut. Sheary discourse has been delivered at large. those feelings that had been eigendered in their minds, and bring them back to the feelings of friendship and peace. He would remind them that they had fifteen great States, having 950,000 square niles of territory, possessing the best rivers in the world, the most value. possersing the best rivers in the world, instinctions most unble and productive clinate, and instinctions most unble and productive clinate, with all the blessings of beneficial to them, and there, with all the blessings of red a strong Anti-Slavery discourse in councilion with the John Brown raid. An abstract of that sermon I ind in The Evening Express, and proves that last year the Rubbi was an Abolitouist. beneficial to them, and there, with all the presence to them a chesp and free Government, were guaranteed to them forever. It was true that Northern gentlemen conforever. It was true that when they never that they have the conformal than all this was mnecessary—that they never tended that all this was unnecessary—that they never intended to interfere with Slavery in the South—that they had not the power, and did not want it. That ANTI-HUMBUG.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Senate net at 11 o'clock.

The till making an appropriation to redeem the State stock inseed to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was moved forward to be reperted complete. Resolutions were adopted offering the sympathy of the Senate to Mr. Bell, in the loss of a son by death.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REFORTED PAYORABLY.

To authorize Charitable and Benevolent Societies to lease of sell real estate.

To amend the act to authorize the formation of Rural

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—Fo incorperate the Lost and

By Mr. II CHRS—10 incorporate the Bost for Found Association.

By Mr. I. C. ANDREWS—To amend the act for wicening and inproving Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To incorporate the Passenger and Lagga. e Line Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To authorize the incorporation

By Mr. BENEDIUT—To authorize the incorporation of facing pends and sporing grounds.

By Mr. YOUNG—A bill in relation to the execution of processes against insolvents. The bill is much the same as that passed last year, but is drawn up so as to remove the Governor's objections to that bill, by exempting from its operation trustees, guardians, agents, and all in judiciary relations. Referred to a Select Committee of Five.

By Mr. FULLERTON—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to property liable to taxation, by

By Mr. FULLERTON—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to property liable to taxation, by exempting widows and unmarried feanles from taxation on personal property to the amount of \$2,000.

Mr. CAMP offered the following:

Harran, it is known that the Fresident elect will leave Springfield in a few days, and whereas bis journey to the Capitod the left harman of the marked by such manifestations of popular respect which are due as well to him as to the high office he is about to assume, and whereas they level people of the state of New York will confully well can left in the state of New York will confully well can left in the state of New York will confully well can left in the state of New York will confully well can left in the state of the centry; therefore,

Messiere, If the Sensie concur, That his Excelency be requested respectfully to invite Mr. Lipsoln to pass through this State on his way to the redent Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people.

Adopted upno in our left in the Honger of the left of the windown in our left of the left of the windown in our left of the left of the windown in our left of the left of the windown in our left of the left of the windown is way to the redent Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people.

Pliantics of the authortics and the people.
Adopted unanimously.
The privileges of the floor were extended to the Hon.
F. A. Conkling and the Hon. John J. Reilley.
The concurrent resolution of the Scoate, referring to
the Message of the Governor and the Virgi is resolutions to belied a Joint Committee of three from the
Senate and five from the House, was adopted.

Prom Cur Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1861.

No quorum being present, the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 7 p. m.

NEW-YOLK AND EROOKLYN FERRIES.

In the Assembly
Mr. Fister a bill for the Regulation of the Ferries Mr. Fister's bill for the Regulation of the Ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, introduced to-day, called up quite a breeze on the question of its reference. The tille of the bill being somewhat obscure, being "An Act is Kellation to the Government and Management of certain Corporations in the Counties of New-York and Kriege," Mr. Coccus asked for its reading, when its real object was apparent. It was first moved to refer to the Committee on Cities and Villages, which would only be large agrained had out the penetral indiff. would quietly have carried had not the general indif-lerer ce been too great, and on two votes being taken, less than a querum voting each time. This fact gaves time for the diserse interests to rally, and certain par-ties, who are always wide-awake to the amin chance control kither case. A member of the Committee on Committee and Navigation moved to amend by its ref-erence to his committee, which, after some skirmis sing and no little dramming, was adverted. would quietly have carried had not the general indif and no li the dramming, was adopted.

The bill is in its mero features, i nilar to bill No. 363

of last errain, in relation to the Staten Island forries, but, usstead of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, the whole control of the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn is placed in ferries between New York and Brooklyn is placed in the hands of four Commissioners, two appointed by the Supervisors of each of the Counties of New-York and Kings, annually at the first meeting after the first of May, and at any other time that vacancies may occur. These Commissioners, or a majority of them, have power to establish ferries at may points between New-York and Long Island, in Kings County, and to sell a hearner to the highest bid-Kings County, and to sell's facense to the ingress fadder for a period of ten years, or less, after advertising for eight weeks in two daily papers in the City of New-Yerk and three papers in Kings County.

When any of the present leaser shall expire they are to be relei and sold in the same manner and under the

The conjugations or association of companies holding any forry lease are required to furnish at least four mouths prior to the termination of their lease a de-tailed statement of all property of svery description chained to be suitable and actually necessary, which claim is to be investigated by the Countiscioners, wh se each ion as to what is necessary for the purposes of a ferry, at d the new lessess of such ferry are required to

ferry, as dithenew lessess of such forry are required to take the property at the valuation of three disinterested Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court for that purpose. In this requirement are included all wharver, slips, landing places, rounds, ferry houses, adjudged accessary, whether the former lessees may have specified such property in their claim of not.

The Ferry Commissioners have power to provide landing places, ferry-houses, plers, and slips, the expression of which shall be paid by the lessees; and they have also the power to control, regulate, and determine the number of boats to be run on each ferry; the size character, finish, furniture, and appointments of each boat; the rate of speed, the hours and frequency of bost; the rate of siced, the hours and frequency of tripe, the police and management of the boats and landing places; the terminist the ferries, the rates of ferringe, transport freight, and commutation; and in case of the interruption of any ferry, from any cause whatever, the Ferry Commissioners are empowered, n munication on such ferry route until the disability shall be rom ved.

It is not yet apprehended by its friends that this bill life not yet apprehended by its friends that this bill encounter the same opposition that met the Brook lyi Ferry bill of last session; but a brightening of the eye, and increased activity of motion in certain quarters, gave evidence of a keen seent and vivid recollections.

The MILITIA BILL.

The only other matter of interest in to-day's seadon was the Military bill, and the prosent consoft the commutation tax. Without settling which either way, the Committee or e, and the Assembly adjourned until Mendry evening.

The Speaker aurounced Messrs, Pierce, Bingham, Ketch, Camp, and Varien as members, on the part of the Assembly, of the Joint Committee on the Virginia and hair. There is not diversing the believe that this

the Assembly, of the Joint Committee on the recolutions. Here is good reason to believe that this committee will tayor the appointment of Commissioners to represent this State, but Commissioners of the better variety.

UNION VOLUNTEERS .- On Saturday evening a moetting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment Und a Volunteers was convened at the new regimental head-quar ets, No. 18, Fourth Avenue, opposite the 9th Regiment Armory, for the transaction of business and the election of field officers. It appeared by official reports, that nine out of the ten

companies are fully organizated, and that five of them have over fifty men each. It is the intention to fill them up to the army standard-85 men. On and after the 28th inst., the headquarters will be

oren daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m., and officers will be in attendance to receive applications for surollment, and give such other information as may be desired. The officers of this organization wish it to be fully

understood that the men composing it belong to no party or clique, but are all Union-loving men, ready and willing to respond to any call that may be made by the Federal Government, for the purpose of defending

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK .- The eleventh anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at 8. George's Church, Stay-

celebrated last evening at S. George's Church, Stnyversant square, and a sermon, suiting the occasion, was
preached by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery of the Caurch
of the Incarnation, from the text, "B ar yeone another's
burches, and so fulfill the law of C. 161," &c. Gal. 67
2. By the annual report, which was read, it ap ears
that the finances of the Brotherhood are in a prosperous condition. The funds for the benefit of sick members and widows and orphans now amount to about
\$2,800, and the Secrety owes nothing. A charity fund
toristing of stated voluntary contributions, is madatained for the benefit of the needy out-ide of the Broth
erlood. The objects of the Society are mainly the
mutual care and relief of members in time of sickness
or accident; the burial of deceased members; the socor of their widows and orphans; to help each other in
all good enceavors, and promate Caristian fellowship
and love; and also, according to ability, to aid ditress of members of the Church generally. They have
excellent rooms in the University Buildingas Washungton square, where menthly meetings are held. The
efficers are John Bowne, President; Wm. A. Duncan,
First Vice President; T. C. McReo, Correspondin
Secretary; Thes. P. Cummings, Fressorer.

VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LAW .- The police last night arrested 21 persons for violating the Sanday law. 37 persons were arrested in various parts of the city for playing billiards and other games. During the day 22 men and II women were apprehended for intextestion FEGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21, 1961. The agent who was sent to Virginia to collect todi mony on behalf of the fugit.'ve having returned, the en sideration of the case was reakmed yesterday at 2 p. m. by Commissioner White, before a very large audience John Gorhom the father of the claim ant, testifical

that he pu chased Lucy about ten years since, in Rec-mond, and that sie remained his slave until four years ago, when he gave her to his sou, from whose house she escaped in October last. Two officers testified that Lucy stated to them that

the reason she ran away was because she had heard hat her master was going to sell her South. This closed the claimant's evidence. The testimony

taken by the agent of the fugicive in Virginia, being the depositions of two of the daughters of the claimant,

taken by the agent of the fugitive in Varginia, being the depositions of two of the daughters of the claimant, was then read, which, instead of showing that the worman had been taken voluntarily into a Free State, showed that her story was entirely false, and that she had escaped by stealth.

Thereupon Judge Spaulding in a few remarks admitted her status as a slave under the laws of Virginia, her treat ether from, and that by the provisions of the Fuguive Shave set she must be returned, and penceably returned. Mr. Barlow, counsel for the chaimant, followed in a short speech, stating that one great object in chaiming this fugitive had been to see it the seepl of Northern Ohio would execute the laws of Claveland had come up to their duty manfally, and had placed no impediments in the way of its fainful execution, and in behalf of the claimant be thanked from.

Thereupon the Commissioner made an order autrendering the fugitive, and ordering the Mushal of this district to deliver her to her master in Virginia.

The Commissioner having retired from the bench, Mr. Gostem, serior, was called on for a speech. Hauld he had not language to express his grait me for the matrier in which he had been treated by the vitizes of Cleveland. His mission, orged upon him by the Union-loving chizens of Wheeliox, was in many respects an uniple sant one, but he hoped the result would be like oil poured upon the troubled waters of our nation's troubles. I have no office to gain, said he; I wan to preserve the Union, and the Union must be preserved. He south has been looking for such a use as a tip, to see it here the Constitution and the laws could be conforced. He proceed at roote length it the saile vide and was vocif-roosly applanded.

The Marrial, Mr. Jonneon, then addressed the meaning, and read the law under which he was bound to one fundred dollars toward the object.

Mr. Shede, ir, esq., of this city, then offored two

that after the stave should be upon the sould various the could be purchased, and that he would contribute one hundred dollars toward the object.

Mr. Sl.de, jr., esq., of this city, then offered two resolutions, the substance of which was, that however much the execution of the Fugitive Slave law mry be repugnant to our feelings, yet, the same having occur deticed by the highest journ't fribunit of our country to be constitutional, we will not ourselves to this yesist its execution, nor will we permit others to do it in our midet. These resultables were rescrived with warm approbation, and evidently echoed the continuents of the meeting, but, Judge Spankling moving in their stead that the Marchal Le requested to prove efto. Wheeling to-morrow morning with the fagitive, accumpanied by the smallest possible force, and that this incesting give him a unanimous assurance that he shall not be molested or interfered with in the lease; and, the Judge stating that he preferred his own eviction to those of Mr. Slade, the fessure were withdrawn by their mover, and that of Judge Spankling adopted unanimously.

This recently he Marshal, with only two aids, took

This porring he Marshal, with only two aids, took the incitive to the depot, and left without molestation or disturbance.

Thus has end d this fugitive slave case on the C.

Thus has end of this fugitive slave case on the Canneticut Western Reserve in Onlo—a case appealing strongly to our sympathies, and occurring to the stranghold of Republican principles, but where the professed conviction that submission to the laws is the first duty of a citizen in a free Government has prevailed overall. Henceforth let no man charge that the abbinuous is synchymous with rebellion and resulution. Upon the alter of our country we have made this secribe—a sacrifice made willingly, and not from fear, for the Government has at no time had a itho of the force here necessary to have retained this slave, but the Republicans ettern it ed to be one. I need hardly stat that Judge Spanking has been for many years regarded as a radical man in his views upon the question of Slavery.

Shavery.

I have good reason for stating that Mr. Goebom would rever have pursued his Jave had it not been for the argent selicitations of the Union-loving citizens of Virginia, who desired to show to the Discubate of that State that Othe, and especially the Western Reserve of Othe, is loyal to the Constitution and laws.

B. cs.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OPERA. The Academy in Fourteenth street still lives, and

will present to-morrow night, Tuesday, the Trovatore. For some reason there is a lull in the attention given to the musical drama in this city, and the managers accordingly are afraid to try their last cards in the production of the one or two new operas yet unrepresented here. Meanwhile in the high-vanlting Brooklyn unexpected resources and profits come forth, for in the Academy just erected there, we find as much attention given the Muses as there is neglect experienced now by the heavenly choir in this tight little island. Every performance there thus far has been a Saturday night, mauger the snow, the Brooklyn musical fanatics turned out in crushing numbers and daz-zing gatety to enjoy the woes of Lucia di Lammermoor, and her unfortunate tenor of a sweetheart. Brooklyn fashion, erst most significant and brilliant of Sundays, was on this occasion concentrated in the proud consciousness of having its own secular temple, glorious in proportion and decoration, and illustrated by the best musical talent in the country. An American andience, if it like a singer, will applaud an American artist: on this occasion braves and bouquets greeted the young arrist, Miss Hink-ley. To night, in the same Academie groves, ley. To night, in the same Academic ground of the Brooklyn Hights, proudly overlooking the fine bay in the world, and so forth, " The Sicilian Vespers," of M. Verdi, will be performed by Madame Colson and Messrs. Brignoli, Ferri, Susini, and Coletti. Of course the chivalry and courtesy of the city of the hights will be present to see the musical massacre first executed within their opera-house. It is to be trusted,

missed. Encourage, then, the Arts. They give dignity and glory to communities when mere numbers fail to do so as much as moving multitudes in decayed cheese CAUTION TO PERSONS TRAVELING ON PERRY-BOATS. We would advise all persons crossing the ferries not to occupy the seats adjoining the bulkheads of the wheelhouses, as there is danger, especially during the iey season. Only a day or two ago, one of the princiattaches the arms of the wheel broken, and upon the

for the common credit of one country, one Constitution, and one destiny, that the richness of Brooklyn in this

department may compensate for the impoverishment of

grand artistic genius of Italy, from Giotte to Rossini,

came from cities smaller than Brooklyn, and each of which might almost be cut out of New-York and not be

revolving of the wheel, the rim was forced through the joiner work into the cabin, completely cutting the seas, in two. Luckily no person was on it. Had there been, in all probability more or less would have THE SOUND STRANGES.—The Sound steamers that

were detained on Saturday night in consequence of the storm, all proceeded through when it subsided.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—The steamer Karnak brings Nassen dates of the 19th inst. There is no nows of im-portance. The schooner Orianne, from Matanzas, had been ashore on Blackwood's Bush reef, but got off with the assistance of wreckers, to whom was paid \$5,000

-Alonzo Lewis, the " Lynn Berd," is dead. He ras a man of talent and culture, and much beloved by his neighbors and associates,

Fires.—About 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the attic of the dwelling-house and store, No 117 Division street, causing damage to the amount of \$300. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of

one of the occupants.

Last uight, at 11 o'clock, a frame dwelling at the loot of fewenty-muth street. East hives, we partially destroyed by fee. target growing has been

of the things are supposed to be gut in befolg to prevent any "contrabinar" perhapsage that the confined in the creating to magne